



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 23, 1909.
MAILERS' UNION ISSUES BEAUTIFUL POSTALS.
THE LAKE STRIKE.
HEART TO HEART UNION LABEL TALK.
THE CASE OF LAURA MACDONALD.
A TRIBUTE TO MAX MORRIS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

No. 23

THE LAKE STRIKE.

By Andrew Furuseth.

The Lake Carriers' Association has made up its mind that, so far as it is able, it is, for a second time, going to expel from employment on the great lakes all the seamen who have any skill as such, and who, therefore, insist upon something like an equal chance with other workingmen. The old struggle continued for several years, finally closing in or about 1893, with an entire change in the class of vessels.

Schooners were changed into barges, and were then towed by steamers in numbers running up to ten and twelve in each string, employing a master, a mate, from two to four men and a cook, the mate and master doing the steering, when steering was necessary, and were therefore capable of getting along with men utterly unaccustomed to the sea. The same class of men were being used in the steam vessels, with this exception, that they tried to have two men who were able to steer; they called it "wheeling her," having a wheelbarrow in mind. The schooners still remaining furnished officers for steamers and barges, and as this material gave out there grew to be a lack of men out of which officers could be made in spite of the great reduction in the standard demanded by the members of the Lake Carriers' Association.

Conditions grew so bad that it became a general opinion around the lakes that something serious would have to be done to restore some measure of skill in seamanship in order that the vessels might be properly managed. As a result, young men who had been sailing on salt water on the Atlantic coast or deep water were encouraged to come to the lakes, and they came in large numbers. Next, young men from around the lakes were mixed with the salt-water men so that they could learn from them. A gradually rising standard of skill was insisted upon, and the lakes were moving toward a body of skilled seamen, trained to look upon sailing on the lakes as a means of livelihood, the brighter among them hoping and working for promotion, the less efficient obtaining a living, that is, not a living within the meaning of men on shore—not enough on which to marry and live like other men—but sufficient for food and clothing.

For some incomprehensible reason the lake carriers' policy has been changed and reverted back to an idea either that skilled men are not needed or that the country now has a sufficient number of men with other avenues closed to them to make it possible to impose upon them conditions of abject servitude.

In the old struggle led by the late Senator Hanna with all the ability, directness and force of character for which that remarkable man was noted, nothing was left undone that could possibly be done to break the spirit of the men then sailing on the lakes, or else displacing them. Men were hired to guard the "property" of the lake carriers, and they were instructed, if not by Senator Hanna, then by the crimp who had the matter in charge, to club, arrest or shoot. Laws against trespass were stretched until, like charity, they "covered a multitude of sins." Men were arrested and thrown into prison upon every conceivable charge, and by perjured and purchased testimony swiftly sentenced to prison. To speak to a man on the dock was "intimidation," to speak to him while on board was "seduction."

(Continued on Page 6.)

Mailers' Union, No. 18, Issues Post Cards, Beautifully Illustrated, Bearing Label Doctrine.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, has devised an ingenious method of drawing attention to the union label. A series of pretty post cards, "made in America by Edw. H. Mitchell at San Francisco," all bearing appropriate pictures of a California character, will be appreciated for their value alone, while on the reverse side, in the correspondence column, is printed label lore. The post cards depict peaches, strawberries, apples, potatoes, and the beautiful flower, the poinsettia. The products of orchard and farm are large and inviting—one potato makes a carload, two peaches, seven apples and thirteen strawberries are likewise shown on three cars. There will be no doubt in the minds of the recipients of the post cards as to the size of our fruit and flowers.

It is the intention of E. L. Bangs, chairman of No. 18's label committee, who will shortly leave for the east to attend the convention of the mailers and the International Typographical Union, to distribute these cards in the large cities. They will reach thousands of people, and the gospel of the label will be preached in a novel manner, and one that will impress the receivers of these souvenirs.

Here are samples of the printed matter in the correspondence departments of the cards:

"Do you stand for the label in your home? Do you know that the money you give to your wife for expenses of the house is being used, as far as possible, to buy label goods? If you don't, you are fighting against your own money and family."

"Everybody ask for the union label on your printing, and by so doing help us to stamp out the white plague. It will cost you no more."

"Union label is the best insurance against the sweatshop and tenement house. No more effective method of aiding the labor movement has been devised than teaching the workers to demand the union label on their purchases, as it represents the humane element of modern industry. A man who displays a paid-up union card with pride, and at the same time is dressed in clothing manufactured under non-union conditions, must know he is tearing down with one hand what he is building up with the other."

"The man who carries a union card, and is enjoying the benefits derived from it, that does not demand the union label on all goods bought by him, deserves to have his card taken from him, as he has not the interest of his fellow-unionists at heart, inasmuch as every dollar spent for goods that do not bear the union label tends to destroy the union that manufactures that article. Be consistent. Demand the union label, and see that you get it."

"Motto: 'In union there is strength.' Why not reinforce the strength of unionism by insisting upon having the union label upon all of your wearing apparel and other necessities, which are made under fair conditions? Don't think of yourself only! Remember, there are other people struggling for a livelihood in this world to whom you can be of material assistance. Think the whole matter over!"

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25. Scientific Life Insurance.

To the People. Letter No. 4.

Properly conducted life insurance, owned and controlled by organized labor, will be of tremendous benefit to attract the unorganized men and women of this country within the ranks of the labor movement. Such a proposition will help very much to concentrate the profit of the members back into their own pockets.

Life insurance is a serious matter, and it costs a good deal, although no right-minded person ever doubted that sound protection is worth what it costs.

There are many cheap imitations of life insurance, and even the worst of these will, for a time, look like the real thing and perform the services of permanent life insurance, for it could not find purchasers if it did not.

There is no question in the United States today that is so little understood, even among educated people—lawyers, bankers and doctors—as life insurance. The judgment of the public on life insurance not being deliberate, but precipitate, the verdict will often be given in favor of the cheap fake contrivance which fulfills the first few tests.

Buying life insurance is like buying a clock. Assume that a skilled mechanic offers to sell you for \$100 a clock warranted to run accurately for a lifetime. Another man, a cheaper person, comes along and offers to sell you a clock that will last just as long, for \$50. You would probably prefer the latter. It keeps as good time as the other, while under your observation, and you are not going to defer purchasing for fifty or eighty years to see if the clock continues to give satisfaction. But the skilled mechanic says: "I know that the cheaper clock cannot last so long, for by the very laws of its construction its works must be worn out in ten or twenty years, and this I can demonstrate to you if you will follow attentively to my explanation."

You probably could not follow his explanation unless you were something of a mechanic yourself, or knew something of physical laws, and the chances are that you would close with the cheap clock man, and buy a fake clock.

Mortality tables are figures indicating the number of deaths that will occur within the year among a given number of persons of a specified age. By observations covering a vast number of lives in this and other countries, it has been discovered that there is a law governing the mortality of the race. Starting with the assumed number of 100,000 persons at the age of ten years, the tables show with approximate accuracy the number that will be living at the beginning of each year thereafter, and the number that will die during the year, until all are dead.

American experience tables, prepared by Shepard Homans, at that time actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, are based mainly upon the experience of that and other life insurance companies. By one of these tables the limit of life is fixed at ninety-six years; that is, it is assumed that the last one of the 100,000 individuals will die on attaining the age of ninety-six. The fact that the last man in 100,000 may linger to the age of one hundred, or even longer, will not materially affect the computed cost.

Letter No. 5 will deal with the net premium, showing its soundness.

ADVOCATES A UNION-OWNED STORE.

By "A Friend."

After reading W. J. Rohr's "A Sermon by a Non-Unionist," I thought of a scheme that would do good for the members of organized labor, and employers as well. In the latest edition of the "Labor Clarion," Mr. Rohr claims he heard union men discussing union wages, union hours and union recognition, and only two of the dozen employed had union-labeled clothing.

But there is one way to remedy this, to have all unions in the county of San Francisco donate enough funds and operate a store of their own, carrying nothing but union-made goods, if obtainable.

If stores like this should be established, there is no reason why every union man in the city and county of San Francisco shouldn't purchase union-made goods. If unfair or non-union made goods are found on a member of any union of the said city they should be fined—and fined heavily. Without the aid of these stores, organized labor will always be behind. Every unionist should be obliged to buy only union-made goods. In a store of this kind, no union man could be misled by the saying: "These shoes have no label but they were made under union conditions."

In my estimation, union men are ashamed to ask for the union label when shopping. If all union men would buy non-union goods—which a good many do—do you think an employer will pay union men more money and work fewer hours while the "open shop" pays less and works longer, if the union men don't demand the label? Can you blame them? It isn't their fault. What they are after is business, and if union men continue to purchase non-union made goods, the unions will always quarrel.

Let us hope the labor unions will look into the matter without delay. If this is done, perhaps other merchants would carry nothing but union goods, and wouldn't this add strength to the laboring class? Down the Japanese, Chinese and convict labor by asking for labor's protection—the union label.

MUSICIANS' DAY.

Next Thursday, July 29th, there will be a most enjoyable outing for those who journey to Shell Mound Park. The Musicians' Union is going to give a picnic and music festival. The committees have concluded their arrangements. A concert will be given by 200 musicians, and a band of 50 pieces will provide dance music. The occasion warrants an excellent attendance, for rarely is a week-day picnic given under such attractive auspices. The park is near the city, the boats run every twenty minutes, and the games will help make the old young.

UNION LABOR FOR MODERN WOODMEN.

At the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor a complaint was made that the Order of Modern Woodmen of America at Colorado Springs was about to erect a sanitarium by non-union labor. The matter was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for correspondence and investigation. After conferring, the officers of the Order of Woodmen of America entered into an agreement by which the structure was to be built by union labor exclusively. Too much credit cannot be given to the sympathy and fraternal spirit manifested by the officers in connection with this matter.

"Johnnie," said his father, "I am surprised to hear you have dared to dispute with your mother." "But she was wrong, pa," replied Johnnie. "That has nothing to do with it," said the boy's father; "you might just as well profit by my experience, and learn once for all that when a woman says a thing is so it is so, whether it is so or not."

Men and Measures

Reports from New Zealand go to show that there are a large number of wage-earners out of work there at present.

The agitation for old-age pensions received an impetus in France, when a senate committee drafted a bill for that purpose.

The marine engineers in the Australian coastal service have entered into a new agreement with the shipping companies under improved conditions.

A general strike of the electrical and street car employees of St. Petersburg, Russia, began on June 14th. The men demanded an increase in pay and a different arrangement in shifts.

The barbers of Indianapolis are continuing their fight to have shops closed on Sundays. Two years ago the legislature passed a law prohibiting barbering on Sunday, but the Supreme Court held that the measure was invalid, and that the general law governing Sunday work was sufficiently broad to meet the case.

John J. Kirby, the new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the open shoppers are hailing with delight the decision of a court at Havana, Cuba, that the laundry workers of that city who went on strike to improve their conditions composed "a combination in restraint of trade," says the Cleveland "Citizen." Sixty women were arrested and compelled to furnish \$1,000 bail each or stay in jail. If laundry employees are guilty of combining to restrain trade because they refuse to wash dirty shirts, then it will not be a very difficult matter to hold all other workers who may inaugurate a strike in order to remedy what they believe to be a just grievance.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers reported on July 7th that no desertions had taken place in the ranks. The open shop policy of the trust will be strenuously opposed and many of the non-unionists realize that the abolition of all forms of collective bargaining will make their lot still harder.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

SAM WATSON'S FARMYARD CIRCUS; GRIFF, London's Favorite Juggling, Jesting Johnnie, assisted by George; SCHRODE and MULVEY; HERBERT and WILLING; CHAS. DANA GIBSON'S ELECTRIFIED GIRL REVIEW; JULIUS TANNEN; 3-DONALS-3; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Tremendous Hit, LILY LENA, the Dainty English Singer in New, Dainty Story Songs.

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Our reputation is back of every
bottle we sell

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

MUSICIANS' DAY

GRAND ANNUAL

Picnic and Music Festival

Given by

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Local No. 6, A. F. of M.

Thursday, July 29, 1909

SHELL MOUND PARK

Grand Concert, Band of 200 Musicians. Dance Music. Band of 50 Musicians. Games for young and old. Valuable Prizes.

ADMISSION 50c.

LADIES FREE

Boats Leave Every 20 Minutes

The Home of the "UNION STAMP"

Trade Mark

FRANK BROS.

The Big Clothiers



Men's Boys' and Children's
Clothing and Furnishings

HATS

CAPS

SHOES

We carry a complete line of Bar and Waiter Coats, Cooks' Aprons, Barber Coats. Carpenters', Painters' Overalls and Jumpers at Popular Prices.

1015 MARKET, NEAR SIXTH



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



HEART TO HEART UNION LABEL TALK.

By E. L. Bangs,

Chairman Label Committee, S. F. Mailers' Union.

I am making an appeal to all men and women in the United States and Canada to wake up to the power of the union label. It is the greatest weapon that unions have to gain what they are striving for, to better the conditions of their brothers and sisters, and also to show them, that, when they are purchasing anything, to know that the article was made under fair conditions. Don't you realize that all of the associations on the other side of this question are leaving no stone unturned, that they are grinding away all the time? We must do the same. Don't get discouraged, but keep hammering away and urging all to ask for the label. I am a union-label fighter; what I mean by this is, I am trying to instill into my family the importance of asking for the label. It should be a pleasure for the wife and also the children of any man, to ask for the label, and by so doing help the husband and father in his fight to make things brighter and conditions better for those who, later on, will take our places. I cannot understand why men who are reaping the benefits of being a member of a union continually refrain from asking for the label. This emblem that I am calling your attention to is one of the greatest keystones to the prosperity of the unions throughout the entire world.

The fact that a man or woman carries a union card does not give them a permit to go along, day after day, in a selfish way, and say: "Well, my union is flourishing; I cannot worry about you." That is not the idea of unionism. We must all help one another. I get discouraged at times, but I go at it again, for I know the time will come when every man or woman holding a union card will ask for the label. It fairly makes my blood boil to see a man or woman holding a union card, and by neglect, purchase articles without the label. This shows a lack of interest. Now, for example: Suppose this brother and sister worked in a shoe shop, and they reported for work, and the proprietor said, "I don't need you any more; there is not call enough for the labeled goods for me to keep the force on." Now, if they had done their part in boosting the label, they would have advanced the cause of all.

It is a great thing for any father of a family to carry a union card. Suppose my wife and daughter and sons should go into a store and take anything that is offered to them, without requesting the label, you can see what an uphill proposition it is, fighting against your own money, wife and children undoing what you are trying to build up. But I called attention to the offense of such things to my wife and children, and now I have help from them all.

During the past year I have called upon a large number of business houses throughout the city on matters pertaining to business of our union, and was very much surprised to hear of the small demand for labeled goods. Brothers and sisters! Why do you show such a lack of interest when a matter of this kind is of such vital importance to us? Don't you realize that the very people who are opposed to unions and the closed shop are leaving no stone unturned to keep us down?

If you are not getting the label on everything you purchase that is procurable in the market with the label on it, you are not living up to your obligation. Don't think that if you should buy a pair of shoes with the label on them that you have done all that is necessary for the present year. It is your duty to do everything in your power to advance the interests of not only your own union, but every other union.

Did it ever occur to you to ask your relations, mother, father, sister or brother, to help you in this fight? In order to let you know how deeply I am interested in this label question, I must go into the smallest details. I was at my mother's home one day and I noticed the "Ladies' Home Journal" on the table, and I said to my mother: "That paper is unfair to us." She said, "In what way?" I explained to her that it was unfair, and why. My mother is sixty-seven years old, and she said to me: "If it will help you any, I will give it up." I thanked her, and I thought in my own mind, how your mother could help you if she would only make some sacrifices on small things. Suppose that sometime you should happen to ask your sister to buy a pair of union-made shoes, and she threw her head into the air, and said: "I earn my own money, and can spend it wherever I please." Of course you will have to admit that she earns her own money, but just say to her: "Some day you will, in all probability, have a family of your own, and don't you think it would be well to take as many obstacles out of their paths of life as possible, and by asking for the label now you will make their load much easier to carry in years to come."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The special committee appointed to organize the dyers and cleaners reported at the last meeting that an organization comprised of all those operating their own plants had been perfected, and permanent officers placed in charge. The Japs are making alarming headway in this industry, and, like the laundrymen, these gentlemen have been forced to take immediate action, or surrender the enterprises they have spent their lives in building to these unfair competitors.

Mr. Hoyt, of the White Star laundry, is preparing to take legal action against the White Star Jap laundry in Palo Alto, for infringement upon his copyright, the name "White Star." Many people in the college town have been favoring this Jap with their patronage, believing it to be a branch of Mr. Hoyt's laundry.

Quite an active interest is being taken in our movement by outsiders, several representative citizens having placed their names before us and expressed themselves as willing to take any reasonable action to help the movement along. The merchants are awakening to the realization that they must take some positive action. Our attention has been called to several instances where the Orientals have opened stores next to those established years ago by our own citizens, and in every case the Japanese are doing a thriving business, while the white man's custom is rapidly dwindling. One instance in particular was mentioned where the Japanese had, in a short time, built up a great enterprise, and the white people adjoining and conducting a similar line of business were practically on the verge of bankruptcy.

As an evidence of the interest taken in our movement, we have noticed the circulars we recently issued and distributed about the city, posted in many public places, and not being satisfied with mere posting, some have added in large blue letters the word "Notice."

LABOR FARES WELL IN KANSAS.

State Labor Commissioner Lee Johnson of Kansas says that labor has fared well at the hands of the Kansas legislature this winter. Eleven laws asked by organized labor were enacted, and a number of bills containing provisions detrimental to labor and opposed by the State Federations' legislative committee were defeated.

Hansen & Elrick

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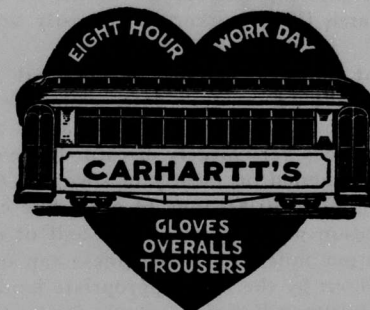


WHY NOT GET

QUALITY

when it costs no more?

The UNION STORE with
the Union Goods



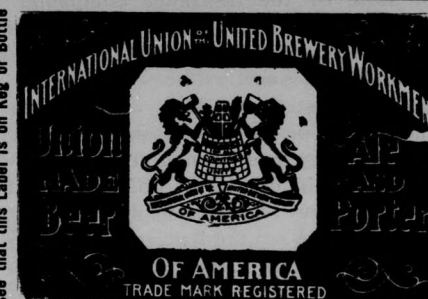
Summerfield & Haines

1089-1091 Market St. near 7th

AGENTS FOR

Carhartt's Overalls and Gloves

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this label is on Keg or Bottle



COHL BROS.

HATTERS

Now at THEIR NEW LOCATION

30 Kearny St.

Next to Chronicle Building

THE CREAM OF ALL BEERS

Yosemite Lager

A Home Product and Best on Market

Guaranteed to Conform Strictly to the New
Pure Food Act.

Brewed by

Enterprise Brewing Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LAKE STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

tion." For an officer to complain meant prompt discharge, and for the unfortunate devil employed to protest meant dismissal without the money earned, until men were taken on board from the docks and prisons in one city, compelled to work under fear until the vessel's arrival at her next port, where they promptly jumped on shore.

And yet, with all of these means, in spite of the fact that the police, county peace officers, prosecutors and judges, did their utmost to assist, the lake carriers would have failed in their purpose but for the change in the system of navigation and the class of vessels engaged.

Again, so the newspapers say, under the leadership of Coulby, the same methods are employed, with the expectation, no doubt, of displacing the men for a meeker, more easily satisfied lot.

I said that it was incomprehensible that the lake carriers should, at this date, endeavor to return to the policy then employed. Barges and consorts have been very largely discarded; the ore trade is being carried on mostly in steamers carrying from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of ore. The cost of transportation does not reach one-half of one cent per ton per mile. Such cheapness can only be brought about by the most appropriate kind of vessels and fairly well trained men. There will be no change in the class of vessels to assist the lake carriers at this time. The vessels at present in use are very expensive; they are long, and their draft is as great as the increased depth of channels and improved locks have made possible. They are therefore difficult to handle; they need men of skill, or the insurance companies will have too big bills to pay. The mere idea of the lake carriers being able to compel the old hands to accept conditions such as are now being prescribed is preposterous. Men who can do the work necessary on a lake steamer can get as much pay as they had been getting there without any trouble in dozens of different vocations in life. That they can be displaced with men accustomed to the sea, and therefore efficient on the great lakes, is out of the question.

The standard in the seaman's mind is higher than it was; his hope is greater; his faith is stronger. He is organizing in every country in Europe and moving toward a brighter day. Governments are beginning to realize that navigation can only be conducted by seamen, that navies demand skilled men, and that national independence is determined by the navies. It will therefore only be the "rakings and scrapings of Bedlam and Newgate" who will respond to the lake carriers' invitation, and not even the lake carriers believe that they can profitably run their business with that kind of material.

As to the men who are locked out, they know what they are fighting for; many of them have sailed from England under the shipping federation plan; some have sailed on the great lakes between 1892 and 1898, and those who have done neither have learned from the others. It may be that by paying great bonuses the lake carriers can get a few men who know how to steer, but they will not get enough, and it will surprise no one to see collision after collision, locks destroyed and vessels beached. The same with the firemen; burnt-out boilers, ruined engines, and in the end a reduced standard of skill in just the proportion that the lake carriers are successful.

For the sake of American shipping and the lake carriers themselves, as well as for the men who have been sailing on the lakes, the best thing that could happen is the defeat of the lake carriers, and in the light of past experience their victory now seems an impossibility. The men will have much to bear, much to suffer, but as they know the past and can judge the future, they are sure to continue the struggle, and the continuation of it means the victory to them.

There is no doubt that it will take the best part of this summer, but when the fall winds begin to play, the lake carriers will be compelled to find men to manage their vessels, or else to lay them up. The lake business must be done; it cannot be done with the kind of men now employed; therefore they must get the old men back, or men equally as good. The latter are not to be obtained; they will not go to the lakes for the purpose of defeating organized labor's aims.

INVITATION TO THE "INDEPENDENTS."

In the July issue of "The Tailor," Secretary-treasurer John B. Lennon renews his invitation to the local tailors outside the ranks of No. 2 to attend the convention. He says:

"The Independent Union of San Francisco is out with another circular, which is quite pleasant reading and if it doesn't do anyone any more harm than it does me, and doesn't do the independent tailors any more good than it does me harm, there will not be much result come from the money expended in issuing and reading it. I have heard the rumor that the Independent Union is to send representatives to our Buffalo convention. I sincerely trust that such is the case, and that they will send a half dozen. Would be delighted to meet them there before a crowd of trade unionists and will do any and everything in my power to see that they have a hearing, giving them the widest possible scope, and, so far as the general secretary is concerned, he extends a most hearty invitation to the Independent Union to send representatives to the Buffalo convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America."

THE HATTERS AND THE LABEL.

The Associated Hat Manufacturers appeared before Judge Lucien F. Burpee, in the Supreme Court, Bridgeport, Conn., on July 14th, by counsel, to furnish the court with further information as to the extent of the injuries the manufacturers have sustained by the defection of certain members who have settled labor difficulties with the United Hatters of North America, and opened their shops to union workmen. The manufacturers seek to make forfeit the \$25,000 bonds deposited by each of the seventeen manufacturers who have surrendered to the union.

Ennis R. Conant testified that the Conant Hat Manufacturers' Company, of New York, was obliged to refuse orders for 18,000 dozen hats because men could not be obtained to make them. The net profits upon these orders, had they been executed, would have been 16 per cent of the gross sum received. These net profits were estimated at \$113,000. The factories employ about 1,000 men and are located in Orange, N. J.

Fred Berg, head of Fred Berg & Company, New York, estimated the loss of his concern by reason of cancelled orders at \$113,000. Both witnesses had with them bundles of cancelled orders to show the court. The largest of these was an order from a St. Louis concern for 700 dozen first-grade stiff hats, upon which the profit, on the basis of 16 per cent of the gross price, would have been, Berg says, \$1,600.

Many other leading hat manufacturers of the country were in the court room laden with bundles containing cancelled orders.

"Your husband is in a very serious condition," sympathetically said the attending physician, addressing the auctioneer's wife. "His pulse is now going at one hundred and four."

"Going at one hundred and four!" feebly cried the invalid. "At one hundred and four. Going at one hundred and four! Who'll make it one hundred and five? One hundred and five, do I hear, for a pulse that has been running steadily for forty-seven years, and has never once stopped? One hundred and five will you give me? Who'll make it one hundred and five?"

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Thrust and Parry

"The claim that the Japanese are cheap workers is not founded on fact. During a recent visit to the country, my host, in a discussion of the help problem, informed me that he was compelled to pay forty dollars a month and found to his Japanese cook, while expert white gardeners were to be hired for thirty-five. The newly-arrived Oriental may for the time, as does the white emigrant, work for low wages till he gets his 'bearings,' but he is quick to perceive the possibilities and chances of securing high wages, and is an expert in the principles of unionism."—San Francisco "News Letter."

Probably the Japanese are so popular in some quarters because they are "high priced," and because they are "experts in the principles of unionism." This must be the silly season on the "News Letter."

"The Stockton Board of Education, which has been wrestling with the union and non-union painter question, has decided to apportion the work of painting the school buildings between the two forces in such a manner that it is believed that threatened trouble will be averted. When the bids for painting the three city school buildings were opened, it was found that W. J. Hickox, the non-union painter, had the lowest bids. Immediately there was a warm discussion, and the labor unions strongly protested against giving Hickox any of the contracts. After a postponement of action the Board decided to give him one job and the union painters two contracts. The union men are still making an effort to induce the Board to rescind the contract awarded to Hickox, but have failed."—Newspaper dispatch.

These instances are numerous. They eloquently show that non-union labor is cheaper than the right kind. In nearly every case the "open shop" employees stand in the same position. And all because the wage-earners receive lower compensation than the recognized standard. There are too many men like Mr. Hickox in business. Strange there is never any complaint about a non-union employer bidding too high!

"Labor troubles felt in market. Wall street says laborers want to share in prosperity; sign is hopeful."—In the commercial column of the daily papers.

Wall street seems to think it worthy of note that "laborers want to share in prosperity." Whether the statement is intended as sarcasm, or as indicative of the approach of good times, deponent sayeth not. Of the "want" there can be no doubt, and it is bringing itself more forcibly to the Wall streetites as time goes on.

"The National Association of Manufacturers has addressed a 'statement' to Congress which it doubtless regards as exceedingly clever and ironical, with relation to the proposed income tax. It refers to the idea of exempting small incomes as the effort of demagogues to make Government supporters of one class and charity recipients of another," and proceeds to say:

"Our best grade workmen do not relish attempts to make of them recipients of any other man's contributions."

"The National Association of Manufacturers is hypocritical in its declaration that 'our best grade workmen' do not relish the proposed exemption from income taxes. The Association has no sympathy whatever with the laboring classes. Its former president, Van Cleave, was distinguished by his brutal disregard of the rights of labor and his senseless and arrogant hatred and animosity toward unionism, a policy with which his successor has declared sympathy.

"Such cheap claptrap as this from an association avowedly hostile to organized labor is not

at all likely to deceive the workers for wages, or, for that matter, any person of intelligence."—Sacramento "Bee."

"The coming to Los Angeles this week of James W. Van Cleave, the former distinguished president of the National Association of Manufacturers of America, will be an event fraught with concern to the industrial interests of this city, both capitalistic and wage-earning. Mr. Van Cleave has stood the brunt of a great and successful warfare for industrial independence, and under his leadership victories have been won for the open shop and against the boycott that redound to the enormous advantage of the independent employer and the independent, self-respecting employee. Van Cleave will have a message for the upbuilders of Los Angeles which as many as possible of the liberty-loving leaders of our activities should hear."—Los Angeles "Times."

Mr. Van Cleave's message is the doctrine of non-unionism. He wants the employer to have complete control of his "business," regardless of whether in the word "business" are included the men, women and children employed. The gentleman has undoubtedly stood the brunt of a battle, but it has not been successful, nor will it be while it achieves, on the Van Cleave side, the lengthening of hours and the reduction of wages. The Los Angeles "Times" may proudly welcome such men to the southern metropolis, and thereby prove its consistency, but there are more important things for the people's interests than aiding manufacturers in their fight to place labor in a defenseless position.

WHY MEMBERS BECOME SUSPENDED.

Why do members allow themselves to be suspended?

The answer is a simple one. They were not union men at heart when they joined. They needed a job and they joined the union to get it. They accepted all the benefits the union gave and in return made it a business to give as little to the union as it was possible for them to do.

But some will say, "I was hard pressed and could not afford it."

What rot!

A man working every day can afford to pay his dues.

Should he find, through sickness in his family or himself, and it is proven that he has not wasted his money, not one local of all our six hundred would allow his suspension, yea, not one member but would gladly assist him. When a man allows himself to become suspended he proves beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the seed of unionism was never nurtured in his bosom.—"Journeyman Barber."

A short time ago a boy who was out of work went to a mill and asked to see the manager. When the manager came the youth asked him if he could find him work.

"What can you do?" asked the manager.

"Anything," replied the boy.

The manager, who was a boasting sort of a man, thinking to take a rise out of him, asked him if a could file smoke.

"Oh, yes," came the unexpected answer. "I can if you will put it in a vice."

He got a place.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

"It is best to have the courage of your convictions; best to stand by your guns in a fight instead of helping your enemy to man theirs; best in a crisis to do the right thing, instead of being tremendously smart and doing the politic thing."—New York "Tribune."

Colonel Harris Weinstock and W. Weinstock left New Zealand for Manila, by way of Australia, a few weeks ago. No additional letters on the labor situation in the antipodes have been given out by Governor Gillett. Probably Mr. Weinstock will report in full on his return to California.

The letters from President Samuel Gompers, appearing in some of the newspapers, are being widely read. His strictures on the "tip" system will touch many a responsive chord, and, as he says, until combination among employees is effected in order that a reasonable wage may be obtained, there will remain a custom that incites obsequiousness on one hand and plays havoc with the resources of the anti-millionaire on the other.

The Labor Day edition of the "Labor Clarion" is beginning to assume tangible shape. During the next few days circulars will be received by the various unions. A prompt reply is urged. Last year a few organizations were disappointed because their requests for space and additional copies were received too late to enable compliance. On account of the size and number of copies issued, it is necessary to start printing several weeks before Labor Day comes round.

During the week San Francisco has had another illustration of the recklessness of some bankers with other people's money. The record is not good. In Eureka the banks are leading a fight for the "open shop." In this city they oppose municipal ownership and many of the progressive movements. It is doubtful whether any other occupation has as large a percentage of failure to do that which is even commercially right, to say nothing of shortcomings from other ideals.

Sam De Nedrey was unanimously re-elected secretary of the Central Labor Union of Washington (D. C.), on the evening of July 12th. Considerable interest was taken in the election. Samuel Gompers and Mr. De Nedrey, according to the Washington "Star," are members of one faction, and the "conservatives" of the other. President Kidd of the Typographical Union failed to re-appoint Mr. De Nedrey as a delegate to the central body, but the latter seated him as editor of the "Trade Unionist." Provision was made for a night parade of unionists of the District of Columbia and a public reception in Convention Hall as a welcome home to President Gompers. He is expected about the first of October.

THE CASE OF LAURA MACDONALD.

By One Who Knows Her.

"Laura Macdonald, stand up."

An expected hush stilled the crowded courtroom as a small slim figure in deepest black arose and swayed forward. A heavy veil hid her face, and none could see the earnest brow, the sensitive mouth, the pure, clear blue eyes that look straight from the soul of Laura Macdonald.

"You are charged with the murder of a human being," read the clerk in a low voice.

Then witnesses told the tragic details and Laura heard for the first time how they broke open her door and found her baby shot through the breast, how she herself was lying on the floor, waving her arms and shrieking wildly, a bottle of bichloride tablets near by.

Here is the half-whispered story she told on her cot in the hospital, with the angel of death hovering near:

"I was born in the mountains of New Mexico twenty-one years ago. When I was nine my mother died. Then my father put me out to work in families. I rose at four and milked the cows. Then I did housework, cooking and washing and cleaning until 8 at night. I worked for board and clothes. When I was 15 I got a place in a dairy at eight dollars a month. I saved till I could go to Morenci, Arizona, where my aunts did well at housework. There, while working in a lodging house, I met John Morrisson Macdonald. We were married on March 26, 1905. I was 17 years and 5 months. Everything went well for a while. He was well educated and of a good family from Nova Scotia, but he drank and gambled.

"On December 23d my first baby was born dead. Then my husband spent much time away from home. He used to go to a gambling hell three miles away in the mountains, often leaving me without food or money. I took in lodgers and got work as a seamstress. On February 12, 1907, my second baby, Kenneth, was born.

"It was last year, January, when I reached Los Angeles," said Laura. "I'd never seen a street car before. I didn't know any one, but I saw a sign in a window, 'waitress wanted,' so I took the job at \$7 a week for twelve hours a day. The cook was an elderly man named Crawford. He was very kind and made a lot of my baby. Every afternoon baby was brought to a park near by, as I had an hour off. One day, it was in July, I think, Crawford said he could get me work at Catalina Island at \$12 a week, board and lodging. So I gave up my place. Next morning he said it had fallen through. I had no job, and didn't know where to find one. Then he urged me to come to San Francisco with him and make a home for his little girl who was in some charity institution. He said he would take care of my baby as long as he lived, and after his divorce would marry me. I went with him," said Laura, slowly, her lip quivering, "I went as his wife." She sank back on her pillow.

She told how they reached San Francisco, how she worked as a waitress and joined the union. Then, how one Sunday in November, she came home from work to find her trunk broken open, her money and jewelry stolen. Crawford had gone off with a 17-year-old girl. Laura grew despondent, her health gave way. "I made up my mind to die. But I always knew I wouldn't leave my baby behind me to suffer as I had. I bought a revolver and chloroform, but a girl found them in the dressing room. They took me to the Emergency hospital, then to Hahnemann. Then I went to work again."

Laura Macdonald is now in the county jail awaiting trial. Whatever the outcome, no punishment can equal what she has brought on herself—her knowledge that she will never again hold her baby in her arms, that never again in her sorrow will he put his two little hands over her face as he used to, and say "Don't cry, mama."

A TRIBUTE TO MAX MORRIS.

By H. J. Conway.

President Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

To the membership of the association, to militant labor wherever in this wide world it is battling for the right to earn a living wage and to work through reasonable hours, I announce the death of a leader—our leader, Max Morris.

The loss that we who were closest to him suffer is irreparable. The loss that the cause of labor suffers is one that sorely affects every union man and woman in the land.

Two years ago, when the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association met in biennial convention in St. Joseph, the words with which I addressed him at that time seem almost prophetic in the light of the affliction that has come to us. I said: "To our International Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Max Morris, I owe a great debt of gratitude, and so does every sales person in this country, for the great work he has done. Let us hope his health shall be spared for many, many years, to continue, as he will, with all his might, the upbuilding of the sales people of America. We do not fully appreciate or realize the great work he has done in the past, and like many other honest leaders, we will not until he shall cease his labors entirely, and then we will not only miss him, but realize his true worth."

And now he is gone; he to whom we looked in every emergency; he the born organizer who gave of his energy, of his means, of his time that the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association might prosper.

I have been close to him for many years. When he was first elected secretary-treasurer, I, too, was on the roster of officials. When this last and fatal illness came upon him in the east, where we were laboring together to heal the wounds that are being inflicted upon union labor at all times, I begged him to take a much-needed rest at home. I pleaded with him, but it was all in vain. He was determined to complete the task for which he had come east, and, furthermore, to attend an important meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

We all know how important and how vital to the interests of the working man are the injunction proceedings which recently ended in an order for the arrest of labor's leaders who were held to be in contempt of court. At this meeting in Washington, which our departed leader, Max Morris, insisted upon attending, the label league was formally organized and Mr. Morris was honored with one of the vice-presidencies.

It was but one more task in the cause of labor assumed by him. It was but one more evidence of his tremendous activity, of his wonderful mental alertness wherever there lurked a danger to the interests of the working men, but to us of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association his death is a calamity which words cannot picture, and I feel that it is my solemn duty at this time to ask of every man and woman member of our organization to pledge themselves anew to this cause to which he gave his life.

I appeal to every member to supplement that pledge of personal interest and renewed activity with a determination to carry out in the way of new membership and in the way of militant propaganda the principles upon which Max Morris most of all built up our organization. We have been so accustomed to lean upon him that it may be hard for us to grow without him, but there is for us in his life's labor, now ended, a mighty heritage of spiritual strength.

It is fitting that the labor movement should pay homage to one who has passed away after giving years of fruitful service. We know that consistency and ability, when applied to unionism, do not usually receive the financial rewards that come from other walks of life.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Molders' Golden Anniversary.

The last issue of the "International Molders' Journal" contains this editorial expression:

"Nothing contains more human interest than the efforts which men have made to improve the conditions which surround them and elevate their standard of life, for it is the degree of success which attends their efforts that determines the standard of civilization.

"For fifty years a majority of the molders of North America have contended for the great and underlying principle of trade unionism, the right of collectively bargaining for the sale of their labor. During this period the organization they created and maintained has passed through many trials and temporary defeats, but its membership has never surrendered the principles which formed the corner stone of the structure they erected for their protection.

"At first, with but little experience to guide them, they suffered reverses, but in the darkest days of defeat they never lost courage, or confidence in their cause, and undaunted they continued their efforts to establish a larger measure of industrial justice and industrial equality. As they grew in strength, powerful organizations of foundrymen were arrayed against them, and they became familiar with the hardships of industrial conflicts on many a hard-fought battle field, until their ranks were filled with seasoned veterans.

"Warfare of any nature is to be deplored. It should be unnecessary among civilized people who look to the Carpenter of Nazareth for their highest inspirations and ideals. But the world's history indicates that in the most Christian countries no effort to overcome injustice has made progress, until the oppressed have acquired sufficient strength to wrest their rights from those enjoying special advantages and power.

"Those who have, do not surrender their vantage ground until forced to do so, moral suasion not having achieved its triumphs until the mighty forces struggling for recognition, have equaled or overbalanced the powers that had acquired control.

"It is as a militant body that our organization is best known, for its members have well earned a reputation as among the most sturdy and courageous troops that are gathered under the banners of trade unionism, their steady lines having on many occasions repulsed the most vigorous attacks which organized employers have made in the history of our industries.

"It is not in the victories of industrial warfare, however, that we take most pride, it is rather in the method of preserving industrial justice by peaceful measures, which has been advocated by our organization for many years.

"The first trades union to adopt the principles of conciliation and the spirit of arbitration, in dealing with employers, it has been the foremost in demonstrating the value of peaceful conference in adjusting industrial disputes.

"While we are justly proud of our record as a militant organization, we take much greater pride in the successful results which have followed the efforts to adjust industrial problems in the conference chamber.

"This month we celebrate our fiftieth anniversary as an organization.

"Our record, which should inspire every member with renewed devotion to his organization, after fifty years of trial stands today among the foremost in the trade-union movement, with its banner untarnished and a glorious record of achievements."

* * *

Governor Hughes Appoints Labor Commission.

Representatives of labor appointed by Governor Hughes on the commission authorized by the New York legislature to inquire into the question of employers liability and into the condition of the unemployed and the causes and effects

of unemployment are John Mitchell of Brooklyn and Philip Titus of Kingston, a railroad conductor. The commission is to report its findings to the legislature in February next.

* * *

Indemnity for Injuries.

The San Francisco "Bulletin," after stating that injuries to employees are inevitable in nearly every business in which machinery is used, said:

"The injured workingman cannot recover compensation for his loss, however, unless he can prove that the employer was negligent. The law supposes that the workingman willingly assumes the hazards of his employment. It supposes, for example, the railway company and the brakeman to be two equal contracting parties. It adopts the fiction that the brakeman is at liberty not to accept or not to keep his job if he is not willing to run the risks to which it exposes him. According to the legal mind, if a brakeman does not like his work he should go into a less hazardous trade—become, for example, a lawyer, a stockbroker or an editor—or, at least, become a man of leisure. The law declines to recognize the economic truth that the workingman is not in reality free to choose the sort of work he will do, but usually must take what offers or starve. One may be coerced by fear of starvation as well as by fear of a pistol; but the law in America will not admit the fact. The law, therefore, sees no reason why the employer should compensate the employee for injuries not due directly to the employer's own fault, and outside the usual hazards of the business.

"When, however, machinery or equipment is damaged, a different rule applies. If a train of cars is smashed in a railroad wreck, although there may have been no negligence, the company stands the loss. Yet the destruction of cars is not more or less an ordinary and inevitable part of the cost of operating a railroad than is the maiming and killing of employees. Why, then, should not the employer compensate an injured employee or the family of a killed employee, without regard to negligence, and charge the cost to the business?

"Practically every country in Europe has made injury, rather than negligence, the basis of an employee's right to recover compensation. Of all the great nations America alone clings to the obsolete, unjust and unequal negligence theory.

"Yet if American employers had an enlightened view of their own interest they would urge the passage of an employees' indemnity law. Railroads and factories in this country spend a very large percentage of their gross earnings in fighting damage suits and paying judgments. The money now spent by American employers in damage cases would probably suffice to provide an adequate indemnity for every employee injured at his work. The employee would be content with less than half the amount that he now receives when he wins a damage case, for he would get his money without waiting three or four years, and would not have to pay the heavy costs of litigation.

"Under the indemnity system, the employer reduces his expense for damages to a fixed sum; for an accident insurance company, in consideration of a definite premium, assumes all the responsibility. The cost of keeping an indemnity policy is charged to the business as a regular expense, and is paid by the public. The employer, when the indemnity system is established, does not feel it. Much litigation is avoided, and injured men and their families receive the indemnity when they need it most.

* * *

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

Women school teachers throughout the country are looking longingly toward Colorado, Wyoming and Utah since the equal suffragists brought out the fact that in these states the women receive the same salaries as the men.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MOLDERS.

To the rank and file of the International Molders' Union of North America I extend my most hearty congratulations on this, the fiftieth anniversary of their organization. Their unwavering loyalty to the principles of our union is deserving of commendation, and their efforts to evolve new policies to meet the changing conditions in the foundry industry is worthy of sincere praise. The membership of today have proved themselves worthy of the organization transmitted to them by the founders of our International Union.

For many years I have witnessed their steadfast efforts to carry out the fundamental purpose of our union—the betterment of the molders' condition—and as their executive officer I have had ample cause for justifiable pride in the steady, determined and courageous spirit they have demonstrated when temporary reverses or unexpected opposition have overtaken them.

The spirit of generosity they have always shown in rendering assistance to local unions engaged in industrial conflicts, and the far-reaching efforts they have made to assist members in distress through misfortune and involuntary idleness, has given ample indication that the principles of brotherly interest which they teach, they have also put into practice.

The loyal support which they have given to their officers has been of a character rarely equalled in the annals of trade unionism, and this has made possible that degree of confidence and united action without which no movement can be successful.

Today our organization is stronger, better equipped, and a more thoroughly united body than ever before, and it faces the future with the confidence which comes from the knowledge that its principles and policies have been tried and not found wanting.

Our motto has been "conciliation and defense, not defiance," and we can choose no better one for the future. It is in the field of conciliation, the adoption of the principles of justice and fair play, the recognition of the mutual rights of employers and employees, that we have made most marked progress, and it will be in the application of these principles that we will accomplish the greatest degree of good for our membership in the future.

With sentiments of pride in what the membership has accomplished in the past, and with confidence in their ability to make still greater progress in the future, I join with them in celebrating the golden anniversary of the International Molders' Union of North America.

JOS. F. VALENTINE,
President I. M. U. of N. A.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' CONTROVERSY.

Last Tuesday evening the Allied Printing Trades Council met in special session to consider the differences between the photo engravers and employers. It was decided to take the union label from all the newspapers, excepting the "Call" and "Daily News," and to start a boycott against one of the dailies. Subsequently the "Call" surrendered the label, on the ground that it was a member of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and all the papers are working on the same basis. Negotiations are pending between the commercial offices and the photo engravers, but, up to the time of going to press, no settlement had been reported. A statement of the controversy was published in the papers of last Thursday by George A. Tracy, president of the Allied Printing Trades' Council. Next week we expect to present the difficulty as it appears to the union directly concerned.

President A. M. Thompson of the State Federation of Labor, spent several days in the vicinity of Vallejo last week, organizing men in trade unions.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 16, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Boot and Shoe Workers—Dan Williams, vice E. H. Lomasney. Laundry Wagon Drivers—J. Fitzgerald, Paul Parker, C. Krimphoft. Metal Polishers—R. Bouchie, Hugh Barrett. Hackmen—E. McCarthy, Jas. Bowlan, F. J. Kerr. Horse Shoers—Gus. Friedhoffer, vice J. O. Hayes. Delegates seated.

Application for Affiliation—From Riggers' Protective Union, No. 10298, also submitting credentials for their delegate; referred to organizing committee with instructions to report at this meeting.

Communications—Filed—From the Cooks and Waiters, No. 62, of Fresno, Beer Drivers, No. 293 of San Francisco, Press Feeders, No. 37 of Los Angeles, Musicians, No. 567 of Vallejo, Box Makers, No. 225 of Oakland, Street R. R. Employees of San Jose, Division No. 265, Milk Drivers, No. 226 of San Francisco, Machinists, No. 68 of San Francisco, Bartenders, No. 378 of Bakersfield, Carpenters, No. 668 of Palo Alto, enclosing donations for striking unions. From Philip Johnson, member of label committee of Typographical Union, submitting resolutions adopted by Grand Lodge of Knights of Royal Arch, relative to the "Wine and Spirit Bulletin." From Horse Shoers' Union, notification of intention to parade. From United States Senator Owen, copy of speech on the effect of tariff on organizations of labor. From Board of Public Works, report of building operations for fiscal year of 1909. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From National Women's Trade Union League, invitation for conference to be held in Chicago, September 27th. Referred to Executive Committee—From Barbers' Union, No. 148, asking for boycott on S. P. barber shop, 705 Third street. From Cooks Helpers' Union, No. 110, requesting remission of dues. A communication from Musicians, No. 6, enclosing complimentary tickets for their picnic at Shell Mound Park, Thursday, July 29, 1909; the invitation was accepted, delegates instructed to take notice and secretary instructed to acknowledge with thanks.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to local unions that have become extinct, and asking attention of organizing committee in reviving same; the communication was referred to the organizing committee.

John Kean, member of Longshore Lumbermen's Union was, on motion, granted the privilege of the floor. He said that the action of the organizer of the A. F. of L. in forming a new local under the International, without first informing the Longshore Lumbermen's Union, was not received kindly by the members of that organization; he further stated that he believed that this would have a deterrent effect, and asked the Council to investigate the action of the organizer and to make such recommendation as it deems fit to the American Federation of Labor. It was moved that the matter of the organizing of this new international union, and the action of the organizer of the A. F. of L., in this particular, be referred to the executive committee for investigation; carried.

At this time the organizing committee reported on the application of Riggers' Protective Union, No. 10298, for affiliation. The committee recommended that the union be admitted to membership, and its delegate, Bro. Harry Tuite, seated; concurred in. Delegate Tuite was sworn in.

Reports of Unions—Teamsters—Will parade; have donated \$50 a week to the Box Makers' Union. Printing Pressmen—Will parade; have

donated \$80 to box makers; assessment on also. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Business good; will parade; will have three floats. Cooks, No. 44—Business improving; requests the assistance of allied printing trades unions in organizing downtown restaurants. Carriage Workers—Will parade; business dull; Holmes & Co., also Nugent & Colvey, are unfair to their organization. Boot and Shoe Workers—Have adjusted dispute on good terms; are gratified with results, and thank unions for support. Grocery Clerks—Are attempting to adjust dispute with store at Colton and Brady streets; thank laundry workers for assistance. Retail Delivery Drivers—Auto Delivery Company unfair; demand the drivers' button. Musicians—Have donated \$50 to hatters, and are donating weekly to box makers. Stablemen—Will parade; request a demand for their button; S. F. stable unionized. Box Makers—Will parade; no change in situation. Horse Shoers—Fire Commission not acting fairly with them in the matter of shoeing fire department horses.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended that the communication from Machinists' Union, No. 68, requesting a boycott on the firm of Tubbs Cordage Co., be filed, a report of adjustment having been received; concurred in. The secretary reported that the cemetery workers' dispute with Holy Cross Cemetery had been adjusted. The committee submitted its report on the Hayes Park Laundry affair, pursuant to a complaint made to the Council by the Laundry Owners' Club. The committee gave as its opinion that the laundry could not possibly live up to its schedule and operate under the conditions now obtaining in said laundry, and the committee in its opinion stated that inasmuch as the agreement and contract entered into between both parties has been violated by the Hayes Park Laundry, they considered the said agreement to have been abrogated by the actions of the laundry, and recommended that the Council advise the Laundry Workers' Union to notify the proprietor of Hayes Park Laundry that all agreements between him and the Laundry Workers' Union were at an end, and for the union to take such steps as may be necessary to place said laundry on the same footing as all other fair laundries in the city; concurred in. The committee submitted a progressive report on the matter of the Union Man's Orphanage.

Organizing Committee—Reported that it had invited a committee from the Mailers' Union to be present on Thursday evening, July 22d, in relation to granting charter to newspaper carriers. On the matter of organizing the unskilled migratory labor of this state, the committee stated that it was considering the proposition, and would render a definite report to the Council at a later date.

Labor Day Committee—Reported that special committees on Ways and Means, on Games, Music, Promotion, Floor and Reception, had been appointed. The committee also stated that it was attempting to secure Mr. Raymond Robins for Labor Day orator. Also the committee was thinking of holding games on Emeryville track. Reports of unions that were going to parade were very gratifying. A request had been received from the Unemployed League for endorsement of a Labor Day souvenir program. Report of committee received as progressive.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Trustees—Submitted their quarterly report and financial statement; and same was ordered printed in "Labor Clarion."

Nominations for Officers—President, J. A. Kelly; vice-president, Chas. Schilling; recording and corresponding secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, David McLennan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; execu-

tive committee—Mrs. L. C. Walden, Chas. Linegar, John O'Connell, John Keogh, B. B. Rosenthal, E. L. Perret, Bert LaRue, J. J. Fitzgerald, B. Schöenhoff, Chas. Schilling, K. J. Doyle, P. O'Brien, E. H. Misner, C. Himmel, Chas. Shuttleworth, A. Carlson, E. L. Reguin; law and legislative committee—F. Zimmerman, C. H. Parker, H. L. White, E. A. Brown, P. Barrett, P. Parker; organizing committee—J. O. Walsh, Miss Minnie Andrews, H. Elbing, D. P. Haggerty, John McLaughlin, A. Carlson, O. E. Henly; label committee—Leo Michelson, Sarah Hagan, R. Sexton, R. L. Cammack, Max Licht, Jos. Francol, Miss Bertha Cooper, Lizzie Williams, F. J. Pratt, H. M. Rodrigues, E. H. Lomasney, Ella Burke; directors of "Labor Clarion"—George A. Tracy, L. F. Compton, E. L. Reguin, R. I. Wisler, Chas. Radebold; Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, Theo. Kettleson, P. O'Brien, J. F. Garvey; trustees—O. E. Henley, Chas. Schuppert, J. W. Spencer, J. C. Jacobs.

Receipts and Expenses—Total receipts, \$211. Total expenses, \$59.25.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for July, Black on Pink

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25



For Women in Union and Home



An English magazine, the "Gentlewoman," recently gave a prize for the best definition of the word "lady," and this is the one accepted: "To be a lady means, rightly, to be a gentlewoman who shows by her every word and action a sweet and gentle dignity, with a gracious charm of manner. A woman whose heart is pure and true, who is tender toward all suffering, who sympathizes with those in trouble, and is ever ready to give that which costs her some effort and self-denial. A lady thinks no work derogatory, and no one is deemed too low to receive courtesy and kindness. She is pure and good in every detail of life, a true friend and a 'ministering angel' in sorrow and in sickness."

* * *

A woman who believes it a good investment to buy handsome ostrich plumes gives her secret of keeping them free from moths when the feathers are not in use. She puts them in glass jars, securely fastened. If white tips she first sprinkles them with magnesia, and wraps the jars in blue paper. This prevents their changing color at all.

* * *

M. Messimy has proposed a bill in the French Chambers that will make it possible for women to serve in the French army. Women who have been interviewed on the subject say that if women want to vote they should be willing to give two years of their life as conscripts. Lighter weapons than the present rifle, they say, could be manufactured for them, and besides, they could do necessary work in the hospitals and leave the field work to the men.

* * *

In the village of Froissy, near Paris, nearly all the important posts are filled by women. Passengers alighting at the railway station are met by a woman, who is station master, while her husband is only a guard. A barber shop bears the notice that "Mlle. Jeanne" will "henceforth shave her customers only on Tuesdays and Fridays, as she has undertaken other work." At the post-office the local telegraph messenger and postman, "Mlle. Lesobre," is met. She walks on an average twenty miles a day. The municipal drummer is a woman in her ninetieth year.

* * *

Last Friday evening the National Council of Women closed its sessions in Seattle with a big mass meeting arranged by the central labor body in honor of Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, and other visitors who are co-workers in aiding the labor movement.

The unions decorated the hall with the colors of the council—white, purple and canary—provided a band to furnish music and turned out in large numbers to hear the speeches. Mrs. Kelley's address was on the organization of women and children. Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, spoke on equal suffrage as a cardinal principal of unionism.

The National Council spent the day in listening to reports of committees and representatives of affiliated societies. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Pennsylvania, for the committee on suffrage, in her report said:

"The cause of woman suffrage has been advancing by leaps and bounds. The main line of national work during the last year has been the circulation of a petition to Congress for submission of a sixteenth amendment to the national constitution which shall give women the vote. Already between 300,000 and 400,000 names have been obtained. The petition will not be presented to Congress until the spring of 1910, and by that time it is expected that it will be the largest petition ever presented to any legislative body in the world."

Household Hints and Recipes.

To Burn Old Papers.—There are times when there are bundles of old papers to be burned. This is dangerous in a grate fire. The following is the method which will avert danger of the chimney catching fire: Make tight rolls of all the papers and fasten them with pieces of soft wire—broom stick wire will do. They will then form a kind of log and burn slowly without flame. The rolls may be made of any size and several of them burnt together.

To Remove Ink Spots.—Soak well in milk, sweet or sour, and rub well between the hands and the milk before putting garment into water.

Butter Milk a Health Food.—Some do not like butter milk, but it is a taste that is not hard to acquire, and it is a most refreshing drink for summer time, served ice cold. It is excellent for the complexion, is easily digested, very nutritive and also inexpensive.

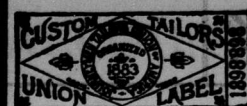
Hot Onions and Pneumonia.—Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a sure cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine; put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime, stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another and thus continue by re-heating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient.

Egg and Cheese Salad.—Slice ten hard-boiled eggs and place a layer on small lettuce leaves arranged on a platter. Grate over this a thick covering of cheese, then a few finely-chopped pickles, then the eggs, cheese, and so on until the eggs are used up. Put salad dressing over each mound and a tablespoon of cheese on top of this. This makes a pretty dish.

To Paste Oil Cloth.—Cut your oil cloth four inches longer than your kitchen table, and paste smoothly on the top, with thick flour paste. When the top is dry, paste the edges under. Your table will always look better, and the oil cloth will last longer than if left loose.

Green Corn Holder.—Through the ingenuity of a New York restaurant man, corn on the cob may now be eaten without annoyance. He has devised a combination corn holder which not only keeps the ear from rolling off one's plate, but also enables the diner to manipulate it by means of a rod at either end, and thus avoid smearing the fingers. The holder consists of a trough a little longer and wider than an ear of corn and with slots in its end walls. Two rods, with knobs by which to hold them, are thrust into the ends of the cob. When eating the corn the cob can be held by these handles, and when the ear is laid down it can be placed in the trough.

15% REDUCTION ON SUMMER SUITINGS



STRICTLY
UNION MADE

Our policy prohibits us from carrying over any stock from one season to another. Hence these reductions. Many of the fabrics are suitable for all year round wear.

You could not obtain a better suit than we produce, for every suit is made in our own sanitary workshops by the most skilled union mechanics.

Take advantage of our liberal offer.

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh St., at Market St.

Pioneers of the Union Label
in this City

OPEN SATURDAY
EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
Pres. and Treas. 2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.
WEDDING RINGS

Most Business Men

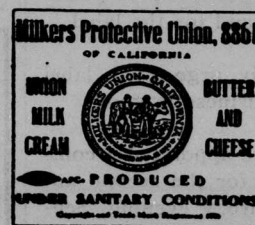
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



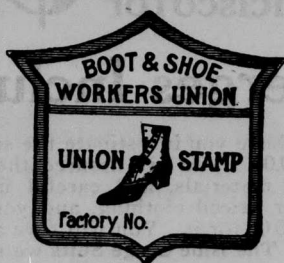
Union Men and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with M I L K, C R E A M, B U T T E R and C H E E S E bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It

is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods. Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the secretary of the Milk Producers' Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



News Gleaned Among the Unions



William J. Andrews of the Brotherhood of Teamsters died on July 19th. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., aged fifty-two years. The remains were interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery on July 22d.

* * *

The bakers intend to apply to the Labor Council for a boycott on the Palace Bakery at Fourth and Jessie streets, because the proprietor is employing non-unionists.

* * *

The last issue of the Eureka "Labor News" said: "W. E. Terry, special organizer for the A. F. of L., is making Eureka a two days' visit. He arrived yesterday and is billed to leave again tomorrow. Last night the carpenters and painters changed their regular sessions into a joint meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Terry. The meeting was an open one for all Eureka men and women friends of organized labor who desired to hear Terry and make his acquaintance."

* * *

John Bulman of the iron molders died on July 15th, aged thirty-one years. His two sisters, Misses Ellen and Mary, are earnest workers in the garment workers' organization, and they have the sympathy of many friends in the time of bereavement.

* * *

Vallejo unionists are preparing to make the Labor Day outing at Flosden Grounds a notable success.

* * *

The San Francisco plans for Labor Day are progressing. Detail is not given in these columns because the dailies publish the committees' names and furnish other information. Suffice it to say, the celebration will be one of the best of recent years, and that is saying a great deal.

* * *

It was good news to hear a delegate from the boot and shoe workers report last Friday night in the Labor Council that a settlement had been reached with the firm of Buckingham & Hecht, satisfactory to all concerned. The men and women returned to work last Monday morning, and once more the "open shop" received a set-back. The proprietors of these shoe factories are making a sad mistake by refusing to use the union label. They hurt themselves more than anyone else, for many retailers have to purchase elsewhere, in order to fill the demand for the label.

* * *

The bookbinders continually urge their label when opportunity affords. Business is good.

* * *

The beer wagon drivers have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the second annual ball, to be given on Saturday evening, September 25th, at 177 Capp street.

* * *

A picnic will be given by the sugar workers at Colma on August 22d. At the last meeting eight candidates were initiated, and it was decided to parade in full force on Labor Day.

* * *

The Labor Council has received a request to endorse proposed amendments to the city charter. These are that the trustees of the Free Public Library shall be appointed for a specified time and not elect their own successors, that public utilities may be acquired by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote, and for changes in the manner of conducting the office of District Attorney.

* * *

The pressmen's convention submitted to referendum vote propositions concerning old-age pensions and caring for sufferers from tuberculosis. No. 24 has donated \$80 to the box makers.

The waiters have voted down a proposition to increase the international per capita tax.

* * *

After turning out in force on Labor Day, the machinists will have a lunch and smoker at headquarters. The international delegates stand instructed to further the agitation for a universal eight-hour day. Weekly donations are being made to the box makers and the striking machinists on the Baltimore and Ohio railway.

* * *

Delegates to the international conventions and travelers in sympathy with trade unionism are requested to see that their tickets read over some other line than the Baltimore and Ohio.

* * *

A substantial donation of \$200 was made to the box makers by the teamsters at last week's meeting. The membership will parade on Labor Day.

* * *

The garment workers voted not to parade at the last meeting. Increases in the membership are reported.

* * *

The picnic of the Asiatic Exclusion League at Ingleside last Sunday was well attended. Addresses were delivered by good speakers on the work of the organization.

* * *

Emil Muri was in Los Angeles during the week to represent the unions of the brewing industry in a controversy with the employers.

* * *

The quarterly financial report of the International Association of Machinists was read at the last meeting of Machinists' Union, No. 68, showing an increase of \$25,000 in the funds of the association. Twenty thousand unemployed members are on the roster of the organization, according to the report. The sum of \$3,000 was paid out in death benefits during the quarter. Twelve thousand dollars are being paid weekly for the support of the striking machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio railway.

* * *

Committees representing the photo engravers conferred with the proprietors of commercial shops during the week, and it looks as though a settlement will be reached. The newspaper situation is not so good.

Miss Carrie Parmer and Charles Linegar have been selected by the laundry workers as delegates to the convention in Indianapolis on September 28th. A committee was appointed to report on the advisability of purchasing a burial plot in one of the cemeteries. The union voted to turn out on Labor Day.

* * *

There is no change in the situation of the box makers and sawyers. Financial help is needed to aid the men struggling to maintain fair conditions.

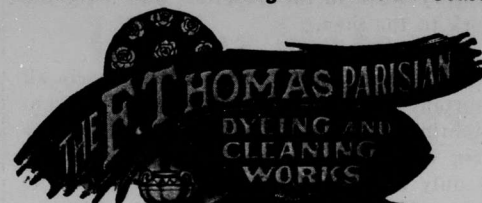
Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week will be rich in attractive and novel acts. Sam Watson's Farmyard Circus will be seen for the first time here. One of the drollest comedians that London has sent us is Griff, "The Juggling Jesting Joker," who, assisted by his son George, will be a feature. Walter Schrode and Lizzie Mulvey will appear in a clever comedy called "A Theatrical Agency." Herbert and Willing, famous minstrel comedians, will present their newest skit, "Oh, Man." Next week will be the last of Charles Dana Gibson's Electrified Girl Review, Julius Tannen, The Three Donals, and of Lily Lena, who has scored such a tremendous hit with her dainty story songs. The Orpheum motion pictures will conclude the performance.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Ave., S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620



Men--

Let us show you the
best Suit to be had
in San Francisco for

\$10

Blue Serges Included

We would like to have you investigate the suits in which we specialize at \$10.00. You are assured the same good designs, "wearable" materials, and careful fit and finish found only in higher priced clothing, and you don't have to pay more than \$10.00 for it. You will save a lot of time, trouble and money. The Blue Serge Suits we sell are equal to those sold in most stores at \$18.00.



Equal to any \$15.00
Clothing

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 19, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Upholsterers—W. E. Peck, W. E. Kurtz. Cooks and Waiters—Frank Overton. Bakers—Wm. McDuff, J. H. Noon, Cy Cooley. Credentials received and delegates obligated.

Communications—From Upholsterers, notifying Council that two men employed by Kinsey Furniture Co. are not affiliated with union, requested Council to take matter up; referred to business representative. From Bottlers, referring to vote of union on Labor Day parade; filed. From National Women's League of Chicago, soliciting attendance of women delegates; filed. From H. B. Andrews, requesting leave of absence for six weeks; granted. From secretary General Labor Day committee, supplying minutes of meeting; filed.

Bills—Business representative, \$30; janitor, \$8; supplies, 95 cents; Chamber of Commerce, \$1. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Everything satisfactory at Alpha Bakery, man would join union. Tailors—Reported some difficulty with union; card of retail clerks was in Scotch Plaid Tailors' store, asked reason for same; Bro. Curran answered question, and it was ordered that tailors communicate with garment workers of San Francisco in regard to matter. Bartenders—Union going ahead nicely, urged union men to demand button. Box Makers—Matter of Wunder Beer Co. purchasing boxes not bearing label would be taken up with Bottlers' Union; situation of box makers in San Francisco was on the improve.

Report of Committees—Labor Day—Report of sub-committee was made and accepted. Bro. Manning stated that all should assist in sale of tickets, so as to make picnic a success. Committee on Result Laundry—Report made by Bro. Joslyn, laundry would open one week from Monday, D. C. Crawford had been selected as manager; work would be first class; all union men were solicited to patronize same; report accepted.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to Constitution in regard to Labor Day assessment, by G. V. Manning, read a second time; final action next meeting. Bro. G. V. Manning was elected second vice-president of Council for unexpired term.

Report of Business Representative—Spoke on Labor Day celebration; report accepted.

New Business—Report of non-union men employed by Kinsey Furniture Co. was debated and referred to business representative for adjustment.

Report of Secretary-treasurer—Read and accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Attorney General Wickersham has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington to the effect that a person coming to this country under contract to perform other than skilled or unskilled manual labor does not enter in violation of the alien contract labor law. The attorney general holds that the provisions of the alien contract labor law are limited to manual labor, skilled or unskilled, and do not apply to a superintendency or similar position which does not require manual labor.

Prominent Cleveland women planned entertainment for the children of that city on their first noiseless Fourth of July. The city council took a hand in looking after the celebration of their wards.

CHILDREN BATTLE CONSUMPTION.

Over 2,500,000 of the 17,000,000 school children enrolled in the United States have, during the school year just closed, been systematically instructed concerning the dangers of consumption and the methods for its cure and prevention, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Besides the 2,500,000 children thus regularly instructed in their schools, the National Association estimates that fully 1,000,000 more have received instruction at the various tuberculosis exhibits held in all parts of the country, or in separate classes and organizations.

A number of investigations conducted in various parts of the world show that a large percentage of the children in the public schools have tuberculosis before they are eighteen. That a larger number of them do not die, is due to the fact that healthy children are able to resist the attack of the consumption germ. On account of the prevalence of the disease among children, the National Association considers their education to be of prime importance.

In Boston, a special commission which recently investigated the subject, found that over 5,000 school children in that city alone had positive cases of tuberculosis. In New York, a recent study showed over 25,000 tuberculosis children in the schools. On the basis of these and other investigations, it is estimated by certain authorities that there are nearly 1,000,000 school children in the United States today, who will probably die of tuberculosis before they have reached the age of eighteen. This would mean that the public schools of the country are paying annually about \$7,500,000 for the education of children who will die before they reach the age of eighteen. At least one-half of this sickness, and possibly three-fourths of it, could be prevented if the municipal and state governments would adopt better and more hygienic methods of controlling and teaching the children, and if the public in general were alive to the need for tuberculosis prevention.

The National Association declares that the best way to wipe out consumption among the children is to educate both them and their parents so that they will know that tuberculosis is a communicable disease, that it can be cured, and that it must be prevented.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

A boy attending a Sunday school was being taught the miracle about Lot's wife, through looking back, being turned into "a pillar of salt." Suddenly raising his hand he exclaimed: "Teacher, I can tell you a more wonderful story than that." The teacher replied: "What is it, my lad?" "My aunt who lives across the road came out last Monday; she looked up the street, then ahead, then looked back, and she 'turned into a pawnshop'!"

"I observe," said the editor of the magazine, looking over the manuscript that had been submitted to him by the aspiring author thereof, "that you have used the phrase 'lean hours.' How can there be such a thing as a 'lean hour?'" "Why not?" demanded the author. "There is such a thing as a spare moment, isn't there?"

The manager of an office had advertised for an office boy. In consequence he was annoyed for an hour by a struggling line of boys of all sizes claiming various accomplishments.

"Well," he said, to a late applicant, "I suppose you can read anything and write anything, and figure a little and use the typewriter a little, and——"

"Naw," interrupted the boy. "If I could do all them things, I'd strike yer for yer own job. I ain't nothin' but an office boy."

He got the position.

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,504,498 65
Deposits June 30, 1909	\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets	\$39,435,681 35

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



And They Are
**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 MISSION STREET, bet. 1 th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. **Single meals, 25c.**

Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
 (209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
 Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday afternoon, July 25th, the regular monthly meeting will be held in the Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, commencing at 1 o'clock. There are some important amendments to be considered, one or two of which especially concern the book and job printers, and members are earnestly requested to attend.

The following twenty-five members will comprise the next funeral delegation: C. E. Fish, Ed. H. Felter, W. A. Gallagher, F. W. Gnekow, S. Goodman, Miss M. H. Grady, Chas. W. Gray, E. H. Green, W. H. Gregory, F. J. Griffin, J. M. Griffin, A. J. Grimwood, L. F. Guedet, F. J. Guinee, E. Gyseler, E. B. Griffith, M. Grainger, W. K. Galloway, E. L. Gregory, E. J. Gerlach, Wm. Groom, C. K. Hale, E. C. Hall, L. P. Hall and R. H. Halle.

President Tracy injured his leg on the morning of July 4th. A street car started before he was aboard. After several days the doctor insisted that he stay in the house. Mr. Tracy left last Thursday for the meeting of the National Board of Arbitration in Indianapolis, after which he will attend the I. T. U. convention.

Beginning on September 1st, the cost of the I. T. U. course of printing will be increased from \$20 to \$25. It was found the lower sum was insufficient to defray expenses. Here is a chance for local printers to avail themselves of an excellent trade medium of advancement in display composition.

The cooks and waiters are trying to straighten out the Sequoia restaurant at 226 Leidesdorff street, and Frank's lunch rooms at 525 Commercial street. Members of the printing fraternity are asked to lend their assistance to the culinary crafts, as their fight for one day's rest in seven and the employment of unionists merits every encouragement.

The E. C. Hughes Company has moved to permanent and commodious quarters at 147-151 Minna street.

The Wale Printing Company has joined the "down towners." The new location is 883 Market street.

President Lynch has advised us that the magazine "Popular Mechanics," formerly produced in a union printing office, is now being issued from a non-union office, beginning with the July number. Since it has been largely patronized by trades unionists in the past, all members of organized labor are urged to write a letter to the management of the publication protesting against the change made and notifying them of their intention to cease buying the magazine until it is again printed in a union office.

Just to show how much Hon. James MacMullen, managing editor of the "Union" and "Tribune," appreciates the health and comfort of his printers, the San Diego "Labor Leader" says that the Union and Tribune Company recently expended upwards of \$400 for the purpose of installing a system of fans, pipes, etc., to provide proper ventilation in the composing room of the above papers in the form of pure, cool air for the employees. Dr. Meade, health officer, visited the "Union" composing room, a few Saturday evenings ago, and after looking things over carefully and scientifically, expressed the opinion that the air in the room was perfectly pure and healthful. There is one system of fans and pipes to force pure air into the room, and another system of fans and pipes to force the bad air out. In conversation with some of the members of the "Union" and "Tribune" chapels, they expressed themselves as being quite well satisfied with the air and ventilation of the composing room. Not only has Colonel MacMullen expended more than \$400 to keep the air pure in the "Union" and "Tribune" composing room, but he says he will spend that much more, if necessary to keep the printers healthy and insure good air while they are at work.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 21st.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia; headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets.

John Brannen.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the board meeting held July 20th, President Harry Menke presiding, Miss B. Scholz, G. Jarne, and E. T. Schramm were admitted to membership by initiation, also Messrs. J. Rigo, F. Lachner, E. Turkischer, J. Kunn, K. Veress, Paul Schmidt, G. Schmidt, and Peter Schmidt, the latter applicants constituting the Rigo Orchestra. Miss D. Zaccaria of Local No. 34, Kansas City (with International Opera Company at the Princess Theatre), B. R. Wolf and C. E. Mullen of Local No. 10, Chicago, and S. Mangiaglia of Local No. 153, San Jose, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from E. Gonzales and A. Carlino, and were laid over one week.

Mrs. T. O'Halloran, B. Amsterdam, E. Dinslage, and H. Koenig, have been reinstated to membership in good standing. Mr. E. Perdriat was erased from the roll of membership on July 20, 1909, on account of non-payment of fine of \$50 imposed by the board of directors on July 6th.

The union meeting of July 8th was well attended, and was presided over by President Harry Menke. The extra attendance was probably due to the presence in the jurisdiction of the president of the American Federation of Musicians, who was present throughout the proceedings of the general meeting, and who addressed those present, as mentioned in the last issue of the "Labor Clarion." The main business of the meeting was the submission and consideration of the reports of the board of directors and various officers, which were duly presented and accepted, the auditing committee submitting the following report:

"San Francisco, July 7, 1909.

"To the officers and members of the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6.

"We, the undersigned, the auditing committee, have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer and find them correct; also find money deposited in bank correct.

"Yours respectfully, "The Auditing Committee, (Signed)

"Leo Bruck.

"J. F. Wilson.

"J. D. Hynes."

As there is quite an amount of curiosity among members, and presumably throughout organized labor of this city as to the cause of the existing differences between the Santa Cruz Casino management and Local No. 346 of Santa Cruz, the accompanying statement will be of interest to readers of the "Labor Clarion." It is also proper to state that at present the Santa Cruz Casino is on the "unfair list":

"Santa Cruz, Cal., July 14, 1909.

"Mr. John A. Keogh, Secretary.

"San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sir and Bro.: I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., and am glad of the opportunity to give you a short 'write-up' of Mr. Swanton's sayings and doings.

"He is very bitter against the officers of this Local, and the American Federation of Musicians and labor unions in general, and has declared time and again that 'the unions be hanged—I will run an open shop!'

"This open shop proposition is not panning out very well, for he has not, thus far, made expenses. There are two reasons for this, and the first is that it has become noised about in labor circles that he is an open shop man, and employs a non-union band, and the second reason is that this amateur band scares people away by their wretchedly bad playing.

"Mr. Swanton intended to have the Third Artillery Band for the season, and to secure the services of this band he made the commanding officer at the Presidio believe that he had all the local musicians employed with the exception of possibly two or three. We had at that time just

twenty-one members in good standing. Lying is never a profitable business, and in a manager of a big concern it is a pure waste of time and energy.

"Captain Davis, the adjutant, made some inquiries by letter as to conditions here, and when we informed him how matters stood, the commanding officer immediately had the engagement of the Third Artillery Band cancelled. Mr. Swanton then announced that the Fifth Regiment Band, U. S. A., from the Presidio, would accompany the Santa Cruz 'boosters' on their trip over the state. Now this band belongs to the militia and not to the regular army. Any man who tries to bamboozle the public in this fashion has no music in his soul, and is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils.

"To give you some idea of Swanton's utter littleness, I will relate that at the production of the operetta, 'Princess Bonnie,' given here at Knight's Opera House some time ago, Swanton gave the order that the union musicians in the orchestra should not play when the performance was to be repeated the following night at the Casino. He thus declared a 'boycott' against the Local. Fraternally yours,

"CHAS. LAMAR, Secretary Local 346."

Next Thursday is Musicians' Day in Shell Mound Park. Members who have to play in the afternoon are particularly informed that they can come over on the 10 o'clock boat with their families, dance from 11 to 12, eat their lunch, and can leave there any twenty minutes after 1 p. m., and still get to their engagements in plenty of time. We want every member to come to the picnic and have a good time. The first gate prize will be a choice lot in Wonderland, Santa Cruz Mountains. A fine violin, case and bow is also among the many prizes.

The National Theatre, Mr. Chas. Albert, leader, changed from high pitch to low pitch on Sunday, July 18th, the change proving very acceptable to all concerned. It is generally understood that the Orpheum circuit, outside of San Francisco, where low pitch has been in use for some time past, also the Pantages and Considine circuits throughout the northwest and west, will shortly change the pitch of the orchestras employed in the various theatres playing vaudeville,

to the International low pitch endorsed by the American Federation of Musicians—A, 435 vibrations. Indications are that within a few years at the utmost, but one pitch will be in general use throughout the United States, and that the established low pitch referred to above.

On account of the number of constitutional amendments adopted recently, they have been printed in a supplemental form, and can be had upon application at the secretaries' office. Their perusal will be of advantage to all members, and for that reason members are requested to secure copies of the changes that have been made to date.

Mr. T. P. Baker, a member of Local No. 209, Goldfield, and musical director with the Murray and Mack Burlesque Company, was reported playing at the American Theatre, week of July 10th. Johnny Bambridge, a former member of Local No. 6, and at present a member of Local No. 2, St. Louis, is reported playing at Idora Park with the Innes Band, which began a four-weeks' engagement there last Sunday, July 18th. Mr. Herman Brandt, also formerly of the membership of the M. M. P. U., is at present visiting a daughter residing in Alameda. Mr. Brandt will be remembered as a very distinguished member of the profession, having occupied the position of concert master of the Theodore Thomas orchestra for a number of years.

The total membership of the unions in Austria in 1892 was 44,605. In 1907, only fifteen years later, there were 501,094 union men and women. Together with this tremendous growth in membership has come a like growth in the resources of the union organizations. The funds controlled by the unions in 1907 amounted to 8,806,033 crowns, with a sinking fund of 2,843,145 crowns, and a fund for the benefit of the unemployed amounting to 1,147,534 crowns.

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